



### 'Silver' for Soviet shooters

A Soviet team made up of Alexander Azarov, Dmitry Monakov and Alexander Starodub have taken the second place in the European trap shooting championship now going on in the Aulles, France. Italy won the title with 438 points, while the USSR scored three less. Spain came third with 432.

### Basketball

The USSR men's basketball team played a confident game in Tokyo to beat Indiana University 74-54 in the finals of an international tournament. The hosts thrashed Holland 65-62 to place third.

### BARCELONA—WORLD CHAMPIONS

The Barcelona basketball club, holders of the European Cup Winners Cup, have won the world club title beating Brazilian Monte Libano 93-89 in the final game.

European Champions Cup holders Zagreb Cibona beat Argentine San Andres 109-82 to place third.

### Some finish, others start

Maria Litnayska of the USSR is leading after eight rounds at a chess Interzonal in Zhelezovodsk. She has scored five wins, drew two games and lost only one. Nina Hulberg of Denmark, who is only half a point behind, also has five wins. Third-placed youthful Soviet champion Svetlana Matveyeva from Prunze, has five points with one game adjourned and may catch up with the leader if successful. The top three will move into the challengers' tournament. In other developments, the second and last women's Interzonal has started in Havana. The

USSR has fielded four players—Nana Alexandria, Nana Iosellani, Yelena Akhmylovskaya and Gulnara Sakhatova. The participants in the Taxco (Mexico) second Interzonal are winding up competition for four challenger passes. Jesus Nogueiras of Cuba will join Jan Timman of Holland in the next stage. The other two lucky men will emerge only in the final (15th) round, which Timman will have to miss because his last opponent, Soviet Grandmaster Yuri Balashov, has dropped out owing to illness. Timman has scored a total of 12 points, and

### Friendship Cup on

The USSR has won all its games so far in the Friendship Cup — men's field hockey tournament of the socialist countries. In the latest round it beat Czechoslovakia 6-1 and leads with six points. Earlier the USSR beat Poland 2-0 and Hungary 4-0. Poland beat Hungary 7-0 and are second with five points, and the GDR is third with three points.



Night teams are competing in the final stage of the USSR rugby championship. Moscow Slava, now in third place, have outplayed Krasnoyarsk Ekspozitsiya 25-12. The leaders are the Air Force Academy. The USSR Motorball Championship is in progress. The leaders, (Vidnoye) Metallurg (picture), beat "Podolye" (Kamenets-Podolsky) 1-0.

Photos by Sergei Proskov

### CYCLING NEWS

Yuri Lupolenko of Odessa has won the Big European Cup in the individual 4,000 m pursuit race in Brno, Czechoslovakia. He emerged victorious in the final heat, in which his colleague from the USSR National Team Mikhail Sveshnikov also raced

with a good result — 4 min 46.00 sec. Sveshnikov's time was 4 min 52.81 sec.

In the "Australian" race the best time was clocked by Gintautas Umaras of Kaunas — 4 min 42.03 sec.

### News from Wimbledon

Larisa Savchenko of Lvov has entered the third round of women's singles at the Wimbledon tournament by winning from Katy Jordan of the United States 7-5, 3-6, 6-3. Katy Jordan

is rated as Number 9 in the classification.

In the first meets of women's doubles, Larisa Savchenko and Svetlana Cherneva of Moscow beat an American pair 6-0, 6-0.

### World record for Gross

Twice Olympic champion Michael Gross set a new world record of 3 min 47.80 sec for the 400 m free style at the swimming

### Handball women players meet in Varna

The women players from the USSR national team have launched a successful start in the international "Black Sea" tournament in Bulgaria, beating Bulgaria 31-16. In the competition held for the ninth time, the strongest handball teams are playing including the GDR, Romania, Poland and France.

### Argentina for finals

By drawing 2-2 with Peru on the latter's home pitch in the World Cup elimination match, Argentina moves to the World Cup-86 finals to be staged in Mexico, along with Italy, Mexico, Hungary, Uruguay, and Brazil. The hosts' captain, Passarella, netted the second goal ten minutes to the whistle.



Nearly one thousand people turned up for the Peace Marathon in Leipzig. Photo ADN-TAS

Nogueiras has so far 9.5 in the closing round he will meet Canadian Kevin Spragell.

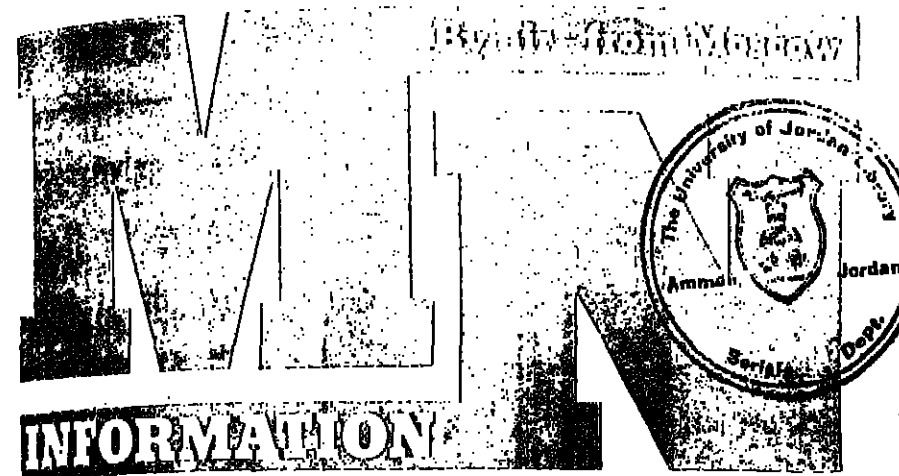
The third and last men's Interzonal has opened in Biel, Switzerland. Among the aspirants four challenger passes are from Soviet entrants — Rafael Vaganian, Lev Polugayevsky and Andrei Sokolov.

A six-game match-tournament has begun in Moscow between Soviet players Viktor Gavrilov and Alexander Chernia who shared 4-5th place in the last men's Interzonal in Tunis. They are contending for a third Soviet pass to the challengers' tournament. The first two went to Artur Yusupov and Alexander Belyavsky.

### OF INTEREST

### More sun for a motor rally

Tour de Sol is an unusual motor rally in which races start from the bank of Lake Zurich and Switzerland. In seventy cars involved have 250 engines powered by 100 energy batteries. The race is this five-day event which is held on such a grand scale for the first time are to drive 308 kilometres through Switzerland to finish in Geneva. The spectators who gathered to watch the start wished more to their favourites in "solar-bikes", as the summer in Western Europe is unusually rainy and cold this year.



No. 51 (667), JULY 6-8, 1985

Price 5 kopeks

## Mikhail GORBACHOV: USSR WILL NOT BE THE FIRST TO TAKE ARMS INTO OUTER SPACE

In his reply to an appeal by the American public organization, the Union of Concerned Scientists, which includes several hundred prominent scientists, Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized that the Soviet Union would not be the first to take arms into outer space. The organization recently urged the Soviet leader and the US president jointly agree to a complete ban on the development and tests of space weapons, while in the meantime placing a mutual moratorium on further tests of antisatellite weapons and confirming their allegiance to the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems.

The Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev noted, had made a strong offer at the UN — a treaty banning the use of

force in space and from space in relation to Earth. Were the USA to join the clear majority of nations supporting this initiative the issue of space weapons could be closed once and for all.

At the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva we are seeking to negotiate a complete ban on the development, testing and deployment of strike space systems. Strategic stability and confidence would double the bond if the USA agreed, together with the USSR, in a binding form, to confirm its loyalty to the provisions of the unlimited treaty restricting anti-ballistic missile systems, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed.

The Soviet Union is not developing strike space arms, a large-scale antimissile system, or the foundations of such a system and is strictly adhering to its pledges on the treaty of the whole and its particulars and the spirit and letter of this critical document. We propose that the American leadership join us in this endeavour and renounce its plans to militarize space which would inevitably disrupt this document — a key element of the entire process of nuclear arms limitation.

## GORBACHOV MEETS YUGOSLAV LEADER

The persisting complexity of the world situation urgently demands still greater efforts on the part of all peace-loving peoples and their close interaction in the fight against the threat of nuclear conflict, stressed Mikhail Gorbachev at a meeting in Moscow with the Chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, Milka Planinc.

Both sides said they were satisfied with the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in many spheres. Talks were also held between the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov and Milka Planinc.

During their discussions the two leaders noted the valuable contribution of the socialist and non-aligned countries to the cause of relaxing interna-

tional tensions, curbing the arms race and developing equitable and peaceful cooperation among states. They confirmed the determination of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to work consistently to attain these objectives.

Both sides said they were satisfied with the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in many spheres. Talks were also held between the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov and Milka Planinc.

Mass demonstrations recently took place in New York, during which angry protests were voiced against Washington's intended aggression against Nicaragua. Reinforced armed police detachments were sent to disperse the demonstrators.

### ONE MONTH IN OUTER SPACE

Four weeks ago, the cargo spaceship Soyuz T-13 carried a new crew — Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh — to the Salyut 7 orbiting station. Viktor Blagov, deputy head of the flight tells about the crew's work in the first month of their flight.

The cosmonauts' first month schedule on board Salyut 7 was a tough one since the station had been in mothballs for more than six months. First and foremost, Dzhanibekov and Savinykh had to put it into a manned flight regimen. They reactivated and checked, one by one, all the on-board systems. They recharged the storage batteries, checked the energy supply systems and connected the regenerators and absorbers of harmful admixtures in the life supporting systems. They verified the precision of the orientation system, radio and television communications, teletype, the tape recorder and "domestic" equipment. In ten days time, the activation was over, and the station was ready for scientific experiments.

The cosmonauts began their scientific research by participating in the experiment, "Kurs 85" — an international programme for studying the Earth by remote exploration methods. This programme, which involved photographing some areas of land and sea from space, planes and helicopters, was backed by observations from the ground. Last year, the Caucasus and the Black Sea were similarly photographed and this year it is the turn of the agricultural areas in the Kurs Region (Central Russia). At the same time, a similar photographic experiment was made from the Kosmos and Meteor-Fronda satellites. These experiments were prepared by scientists at the Institute of Geography and a number of other institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences jointly with specialists from the CMEA member-countries.

After docking with the Progress 24 cargo spaceship in the

(Continued on page 2)

## Events at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival

◆ Over 40 pictures from countries on five continents of the planet participate in the feature film competition. 68 films (72 are in the information run) from 55 countries are in the short film competition. Among them are films shown in Moscow for the first time by documentary film makers from African countries—Guinea-Bissau, Benin, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and Ethiopia. Around 50 films from 28 nations are in the children film competition, where together with an adult jury works a children's jury.

◆ The Moscow International film festival has itself become the object of the cinema—film makers from the central studios of documentary films together with Hungarian colleagues have started shooting a full-length documentary film where events of the festival will occupy a considerable place.

◆ A retrospective of anti-fascist and anti-war films—30 films of various years—is held in the "Zaryadye" cinema. The Soviet Union has entered two works — "They Fought for Their Country" and "Ballad of a Soldier".

◆ A number of participants on the film market has topped this time 250 people. These are guests from all continents. Among them are old partners and 80 new ones taking part in the festival for the first time. The programme of Soviet films on the film market consists of 30 films released in 1984-1985. It includes also the Soviet competition film "Go and See" by Elem Klimov. On requests from the guests other films may be shown on the film market, too.

◆ The programme of Soviet films on the film market consists of 30 films released in 1984-1985. It includes also the Soviet competition film "Go and See" by Elem Klimov. On requests from the guests other films may be shown on the film market, too.

(For more detail please turn to page 6)



Participating and guests of the festival in a Young Pioneer holiday camp near Moscow. The guests are met with Russian hospitality. Photo by Andrei Knyazev and Boris Kautzman

## USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

The USSR Supreme Soviet recently held its 3rd session (11th convocation) in Moscow.

At a joint meeting the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the country's highest legislative assembly, unanimously elected Andrei Gromyko as President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and relieved him of his duties as First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was unanimously elected as a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

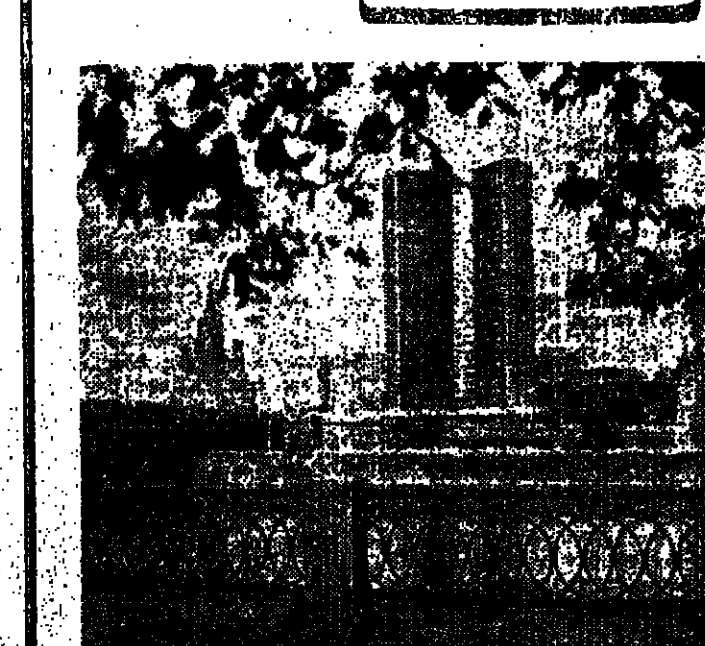
The session also elected Eduard Shevardnadze as the new USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Vladimir Orlov was elected in place of Mikhail Yastov as Vice-President of the Presidium of the Russian Federation while

Latvian Vice-President Peteris Strautmanis is replaced by President of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, Jan Vagris. Boris Yelstin, who has been elected Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is relieved from his duties as member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The session also examined observance of the legislation on conservation and rational use of natural resources; heard and discussed a report by the USSR Procurator-General on the efforts of his Office to ensure implementation of Soviet legislative provisions on consolidation of law and order and protection of Soviet citizens' rights and legitimate interests. The session also approved a number of decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and passed laws and rulings to this effect.

### MOSCOW SIGHTS



The building of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance on the bank of the Moskva River.



### ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

#### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following items.

**LEBANON**  
● Maison d'Édition Dar el Farabi  
B.P. 3181, Beyrouth, Liban

**MALTA**  
● "Progressive Books"  
8/12 Vincenti Bldg,  
Strait St.,  
Valletta

**MAROC**  
● Société Chrétienne de Distribution  
et de Presse (Socapress),  
Angle rue de Dinant et  
Saint-Sébastien,  
B.P. 683, Casablanca

**NEPAL**  
● Bala Ko Para  
Bank Rd., Biratnagar,  
P.O. No. 1 Biratnagar  
● International Book Centre  
11/26, Kamalajoshi  
P.O. Box 32,  
Kathmandu

**NEW ZEALAND**  
● New Zealand Tribune,  
P.O. Box 1987  
Auckland

**NORWAY**  
● A/S Narvesens  
Litteraturlagene,  
P.O. Box 6123 Etterstad  
Oslo 6, Norway  
● Forlaget Ny Dag A/S  
Postboks,  
5312 Majorstua,  
Oslo 3

**USA**  
● Imported Publications, Inc.,  
328 West Ohio St.,  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

**ESCO Industries, Inc.**, 1st Ave North  
at 13th Street, Birmingham,  
Alabama 35203  
● Victor Kamkin, Inc.,  
12224 Parkview Drive  
Rockville, Maryland 20853

**Retailers**  
For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

**DEAR READERS!** In other countries subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



### EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2, Gorky Street,  
Printed at the "Moscow News"  
Moscow, USSR.  
Published Tuesday and Saturday  
Index 50078.

MN INFORMATION No. 51 (667)

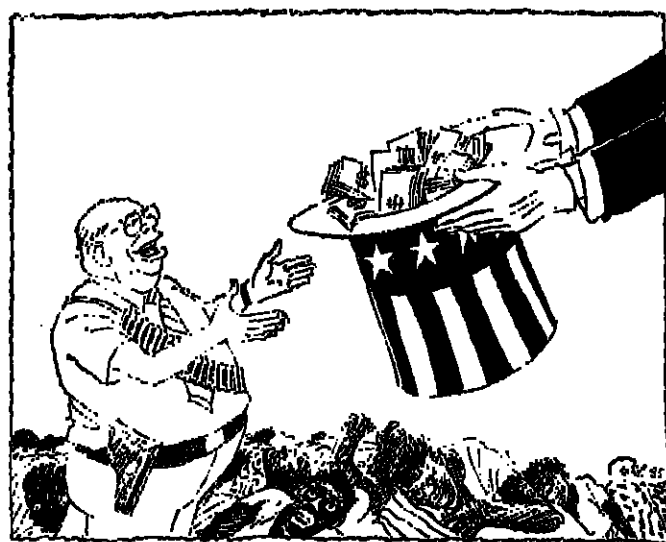


## Soviet Union comes out with new initiatives

Geneva. Reaching an international agreement on banning the development and manufacture of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons would allow to prevent a dangerous turn of events, said Viktor Izrael, head of the Soviet delegation. Addressing the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, he said that huge sums of money are spent in the USA on a new qualitative leap in military technologies by creating new weapons, both nuclear and conventional, space, beam-type, kinetic and some others. This leap threatens quite unpredictable dangers which will be far greater than the dangers incurred by the military nuclear technologies.

In view of this, the Soviet delegation comes out with a new proposal on assuming an obligation, immediately after the invention of a new type of mass destruction weapons, to start talks on banning it and on placing a moratorium on its practical development. It is also proposed to set up a group of experts who would keep these matters under constant control.

The head of the Soviet delegation has also stressed the significance of a proposal, recently tabled by a group of socialist countries, on banning radiological weapons and attacks against nuclear installations. He noted that it is high time that this type of weapons were banned. As for the list of nuclear installations to be protected from attacks, these should include projects covered by the guarantees issued by the International Atomic Energy Agency.



While South African racist: We are happy that unlike the Soviet Union, the Americans are taking off their hats to honour our human rights record.

Drawing by Ilirid Beldrup

## USA sabotages efforts by the Contadora group

Managua, Nicaragua. President Daniel Ortez confirmed the desire of his government to normalize relations with the USA in a message to President Reagan on the occasion of the independence anniversary. He asked him to start serious constructive talks to open the way to settle bilateral relations. The US administration, however, is not inclined to the freedom of sovereignty of the Nicaraguan people, crudely violating the noble principles which were supported by the fight for independence of the USA. He told the press. He fully decried the charges by the administration to the effect that a regime allegedly has stayed in the process of peace settlement in Central America favouring the Contadora group.

It is not Nicaragua but the USA which sabotages efforts of the Contadora group aimed at a political solution to the regional problems, he stressed. Washington conducts a policy of state terrorism, he has already claimed the lives of thousands of innocent Nicaraguans. Progress in the work of the Contadora group is possible if a barrier were not the aggressive line of the US administration and the threat of US armed intervention in the region, Ortez emphasized.

## ONE MONTH IN OUTER SPACE

(Continued from page 1)

last week of June, the cosmonauts and installed permanent in keeping with the plan for periodical and precise measurements. Out of the two tons of cargo conveyed to them in the station, the cosmonauts took the station nearly 1,300 kilograms of apparatus, food, and other necessities. The station is also filled by the cosmonauts with the support system and the station. The cosmonauts have adapted themselves to the conditions of weightlessness. They also do their exercises at the cycling machine. By the way, they use the same training apparatus used during medical check-ups.

## Year of Peace preparatory meeting

Copenhagen. The first preparatory meeting aimed at organizing a world congress devoted to the International Year of Peace — 1986 — proclaimed by the UN, was attended by over 100 representatives of national and international organizations (including the Soviet Union) and 12 international non-governmental organizations.

Its communique proposed that the congress be held in Copenhagen from October 15 to 20 next year. The participants urged an international, national and regional movement, political parties, parliament, trade unions, women's and youth organizations to actively help in preparing the major forum of peace for the peoples to be convened in the national Year of Peace.

## REVANCHISTS DEFYING AGREEMENTS

Prague. Revenge-seeking circles in West Germany are crudely trampling underfoot the provisions of the Final Act signed at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Their claims to the territories of socialist countries run counter to those agreements stipulating the recognition of the existing borders and observance of the territorial integrity of states, said Vice-Chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Bohuslav Kučera.

Although people at the top echelons of the Bonn administration, including the Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, talk about their adherence to the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, they, in fact, openly support the revenge-seeking ambitions which manifested themselves during the recent gathering of members of the Silesian German landsbund, he noted.

The intensified provocative fuss of the revenge-seekers is hardly accidental. It comes at a time when the United States is deploying its first-strike nuclear missiles, targeted at the socialist countries in Western Europe, including West Germany; a time when it is hastily working on its "star wars" plans. These aggressive plans of the American administration are urging on the West German revenge-seekers, stressed Bohuslav Kučera.

to curb the arms race, while its new programmes are at the same time making such a curb ever more difficult. What would happen if Washington took a more realistic stand? The door would immediately open for mutually acceptable accords with far-reaching and really radical cuts in nuclear weapons stockpiles by both sides. The way would open for complete elimination of these weapons; the arms race would not become fully uncontrolled as its spilling into space threatens it to be. Besides, the hopes of millions of people for removing the threat of nuclear war would become real.

It is easy to understand then, why the late of Soviet-American relations is of concern to the rest of the world, which has the right to expect that the two powers show a realistic approach to the issues of war and peace. The Soviet leadership has repeatedly urged the other side to act in this vein. Mikhail Gorbachev said a few months ago that we should constantly learn to live together and with an eye to the realities of the modern world, which is constantly changing in accordance with its laws. The true nature of Soviet policy today is intensive creative work and plans for profound domestic changes requiring really lasting peace and open, mutually advantageous cooperation. The USSR has always sought, in its relations with the USA, not confrontation but cooperation. But for this to come true, the other side should understand that it is impossible to ensure its security at the expense of insecurity of others and by pursuing the illusory race for superiority over the other side.

The USSR has repeatedly urged, both directly and indirectly, the Washington administration to reexamine its position on this issue. But the USA has not made any serious proposals at Geneva.

MAN INFORMATION No. 11, 1985

## HIROSHIMA DECLARED NUCLEAR-FREE

Tokyo. Hiroshima has been declared nuclear-free and a city of peace. 270,000 inhabitants of the city appended their signatures to an appeal, on the basis of which the municipality took the corresponding decision. The city, which 40 years ago became the first victim of the American atomic bombing, considers the complete elimination of nuclear weapons as the main and urgent task facing mankind. Its inhabitants demanded that the Japanese Government to strictly observe the officially proclaimed nuclear principles and continue efforts towards nuclear disarmament.

The movement for nuclear-free zones has become one of the strongest and rapidly growing of the anti-war movement in Japan. Now the number of nuclear-free zones is nearly 500. They boast of 40 per cent of the country's population. The forthcoming 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima has been marked by a new upsurge of the anti-war movement in Japan.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

● "USSR-India: Road to Stars" is the title of a book published by the Vika Publishing House in Delhi jointly with V/O World Science Press, Moscow.

● The decision of the Thai authorities to purchase 12 F-16 fighter-bombers from the USA has aroused a storm of popular indignation. "No to American arms!" — "We do not want arms!" — such were the slogans of a protest demonstration in the centre of the capital. Parliament deputies and members of the unions and student organizations in major universities gathered outside the government building demanding renunciation of the deal.

● A suit has been filed against the Japanese Government by the municipal council of Naha (Okinawa Island) demanding that the Nakasone Cabinet immediately cancel its decision "regulating" the seizure of the city's territory for American military bases.

● The SAS air line has discontinued its regular flights to South Africa in protest against the apartheid policies, reports Reuters news agency.

● An official ceremony was recently held at the US Air Force base at Offutt (Nebraska) at which the first strategic B-1 bomber was handed over to the Air Force.

● The latest historical and ethnographic research in Africa proves that many of the figures from the Boer war are in power in South Africa and boasting of "purity of white race", originate from black slaves in the vicinity of Colours and natives of the Cape.

MAN INFORMATION No. 11, 1985



Students and schoolchildren in Santiago, Chile, recently marched through the streets in protest against the educational policies of the Pinochet fascist regime, which sacrifices education for unabated militarist preparations. The military junta sent in reinforced police units to disperse the demonstrators.

● The demonstrators fleeing from the heavily armed police.

Photo France Press-TASS

## Antonov's trial is a gross provocation

Helelinski. The World Peace Council (WPC) has strongly protested against the continuing mockery and detention of Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov who, under a false pretext, has been accused of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, head of Roman Catholic Church, in 1981. The protest is contained in a WPC statement circulated here.

The Bulgarian citizen is standing trial, notes the statement, on charges that have no grounds from the juridical point of view, but are based on the concoctions of convicted murderer Ali Agca. Neither the process of investigations nor the trial of Sergei Antonov have any proofs of the charges made against him, the statement stresses. The trial is a serious infringement on the basic rights proclaimed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and grossly violates the main principles of jurisprudence.

The farce in Rome proceeds in an atmosphere of unbridled propaganda campaign launched in a number of Western countries and aimed at slandering and discrediting the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the USSR and other socialist countries. It is a gross political provocation calculated to undermine the efforts to create a climate of trust, the statement reads.

## Science and technology

## CATERING ROBOTS

Citizens and guests of Osaka, Japan, can now visit a café serviced by robots. One of the three supermodern waiters grinds coffee beans and boils the drink, another fills the cups while the third puts them on the bar stand, cordially announcing: "Here you are — freshly brewed coffee!"

## CELL-DRIVEN DRILL

An assembly worker wishing to make a hole in an inconvenient place of a complex piece of machinery has to drag along the metal flex. Such operations will be facilitated by the use of a drill with a nickel-cadmium rechargeable storage battery designed by the Bosch. A fresh battery is handed over to the worker.

charge of the battery is enough for a one hour operation. The tool weighs nearly one kilogramme and has an electronic block to regulate the operation speed, depending on the type of material to be drilled. The mini-drill can make not only holes but also tighten screws, cut narrow grooves and round off edges.

## KEY-HOLDER OF HEALTH

A key-holder on which important information about the health of a person is entered has been developed by a French company. The photographs and microfilms enclosed in a plastic box contain a whole medical dossier with data about the position of the heart, kidneys and other organs. A magnifying glass built in the key-holder enables a physician to quickly acquaint himself with the dossier in emergency cases.

## OF INTEREST

## Artificial tooth for elephant

This was the first case in the practice of West German dentist Bruno Hall of Krefeld, who had to prepare an artificial tooth for an elephant weighing 11 kg. To be more exact, a long for Tibor, an elephant at the Frankfurt circus, broke his long tusk while playing with an old car tyre. Only a partial fragment was protruding from his jaw. The management of the circus

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## 'STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT' OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

Almost 15 years ago, reminds its readers the SOVIET-SKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper, the non-aligned countries approved the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. However, during these years the idea of the peace zone did not become a reality. Why?

This idea is fully backed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But it is boycotted by the USA and its satellites, since it radically contradicts their policy in the Indian Ocean.

Carrying out its plans of "strategic development" of the region, the USA resorted from year to year to all sorts of manoeuvres, and tried to turn the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean into a screen to cover these plans. Partly the USA managed to do this, using the absence of unity among the non-aligned countries—members of the Committee, forcing upon them futile discussions, speculating on the myth about the "Soviet threat".

Today the international conference has become the pivot of struggle for a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. Undoubtedly, the peoples of the countries situated in that region will have the final say in this question, also at the session of the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, that has just opened.

## GREEN LIGHT FOR AGGRESSION

Commenting on a decision of the US House of Representatives, which actually provides the head of the American administration with full powers to send troops to Nicaragua to wage war without congressional approval, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes:

This is not an isolated case but a new link in the long chain of provocative acts against the freedom-loving people of Nicaragua. The US Congress recently approved an allocation of 27 million dollars to finance the blood-thirsty gangs of "contras". The economic blockade announced by President Reagan to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution is a gross violation of international law.

Undisputed outrages, officially legalized terrorism are the methods to which US imperialism resorts in its provocations against the Nicaraguan people.

## 'BLOC THINKING'

Commenting on the recent Milan session of EEC heads of state and government, PRAVDA writes that West Germany and France submitted a joint draft, "Treaty on European Alliance", envisaging the coordination of foreign and military policies by the Common Market countries and the creation for that purpose of a special political secretariat. This shows once again that a certain regrouping of forces is now taking place in the EEC; that the ever closer cooperation between the FRG and France in the military and technological spheres is becoming the axis of this regrouping.

But the Franco-West German initiative in Milan met with resolute resistance from Britain, Greece and Denmark. The British were stung by the fact that Paris and Bonn, advancing their draft, did not even deem it necessary to consult with them. Greece and Denmark are rather cautious of any drafts of "pooling" of the EEC, believing quite rightly that they will bolt down to closer link-up of West European countries to NATO.

The heads of state and government of the EEC countries failed to overcome at the given stage the differences that flared up in Milan. But the new draft, worked out in Bonn and Paris, continues to lie on the negotiation table of the EEC countries. It means that the supporters of the incorporation of the Common Market into a military and political alliance shall go their own way, prompted by the anachronistic "bloc thinking".

## TOPICALITY OF NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

Seventeen years have passed since the signing of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in Moscow, Washington and London, writes BELSKAYA ZHIZN.

Time has proved that non-proliferation of nuclear weapons has assumed special importance and acuteness today. Now that the US administration is carrying out a dangerous militaristic policy of escalating the nuclear arms race and upholding the possibility of "limited" nuclear wars, to increase the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons may cause a chain reaction that will result in the spread of this mass destruction weapon on our planet. Meantime, among the countries which did not sign the Treaty are about a dozen so-called near-nuclear states, including the strategic allies and partners of America such as Israel, Pakistan and South Africa. Despite its international commitments Washington is, in fact, promoting the nuclear ambitions of these countries.

applied to Hoff and he, in turn, to the Thyssen company lottery, where by his drawing a steel tang was cast. Bruno covered the new tooth with artificial enamel and fixed it in the mouth of the elephant which had been first put to sleep for a while.

## Chimp and the drum

Many travellers and researchers of Africa's fauna, who for the first time happened to be in virgin forests inhabited by all sorts of animals, frequently heard before the sunset a queer drum, tattoo, the sounds of which echoed many miles away.

Those who heard it thought that in those places there were villages, not marked on the map, which communicated between one another by means of lanterns. But guides from local tribes declared that those were monkeys playing, to be more exact — chimpanzees. These anthropoids are distinguished not only by their cleverness but also peculiar musical apt. Discovering a hollow tree trunk a chimp very often takes, thick sticks and begins to tattoo with all its strength in front of other chimps who get together for an original concert before sleep.

4901100 116



### Round the Soviet Union

● A PLANT, WHICH ENSURES FANTASTIC SPEEDS OF COOLING LIQUID METAL, HAS PASSED TESTS AT THE LENINGRAD HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENTS INSTITUTE. The temperature "blow" is dealt in a cold space of the vacuum chamber, where the melt cools off by one and a half thousand degrees in a matter of seconds. Its atoms do not even have time to fill their places in the crystal lattice. The process eventually produces metals of a new class — with amorphous internal structure. The plant, developed at the Leningrad Institute, makes it possible to obtain also granules 200 microns in diameter. The cutting instruments made with addition of these granules feature high strength and resistance to corrosion.

● A LARGE-SCALE SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX HAS BEEN SET UP ON THE BASIS OF OIL-FIELD ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES OF AZERBAIJAN (A SOVIET TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC). Azerbaijan experts produce to 23 countries and accounts for 70 per cent of gas- and oil-extracting machinery manufactured in the Soviet Union.

● AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS WHICH HAS ENDED IN VILNIUS, CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA, DISCUSSED THE APPLICATION OF THE PROBABILITY METHODS OF MATHEMATICS IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. It was attended by 700 mathematicians from 26 countries.

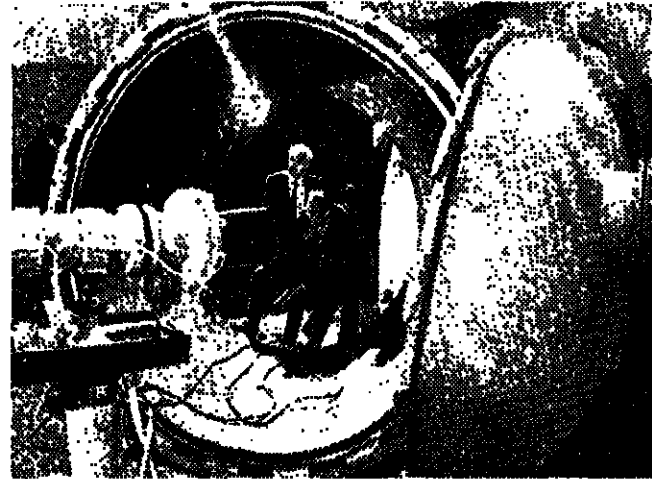
● A UNIQUE TRANSPORT OPERATION HAS TAKEN PLACE IN LENINGRAD. In day-time bridge spans were raised to let pass a convoy of tugboats pulling a gigantic section of a catamaran crane bound for the Caspian Sea, where it will serve and assemble drilling rigs. For it to pass along the narrow fairways of the Volga-Baltic Canal, the ship's hull was dismantled (its two hulls, the crane and superstructures are being fugged separately). In such state they will be delivered to Astrakhan, where the sections will again be joined for cruising in the sea.

## Laser looks into the sky

The Tomsk science township is one of the youngest branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department. Among other research institutions it boasts of the country's sole Institute of Atmospheric Optics. This is comparatively a new field of science aimed at solving two rather complicated problems of global importance: first, long-term weather forecasting and, second, control over the state of air contamination which will ultimately help control changes in the climate on our planet.

The new trend in science gave rise to a new research instrument — the omnipresent laser. By means of its beam Soviet scientists carried out the sounding of the Moon and perform surgical operations which often cannot be done with other methods.

The picture (right) shows Siberian scientists conducting an experiment with a laser spectrometer in the aerosol chamber. With its help they examine the composition of aerosols — tiny particles of dust in the air. The method of such investigations is based on the fact that each substance can absorb a definite spectrum of light and reflect the



other. These peculiar "fingerprints" of the material world make it possible to determine, very quickly and with high precision, the substances contained in different dust-particles appearing in the atmosphere. Usually, a chemical analysis of air samples takes for hours, whereas a laser gives almost an instant answer.

Laser sounding of the atmosphere has already become a daily routine. Scientists at the

Institute have developed a laser radar, Loza, to observe the purity of air basins. In the USSR this radar is used in Moscow and it has also undergone tests in Bulgaria.

Deeper sounding of the atmosphere right up to outer space distances enables scientists to trace and record processes taking place in it on a global scale. These data will form the basis for long-term weather forecasting maps.

### JUMBO EXCAVATORS FROM SIBERIA

A new factory in Krasnoyarsk has started batch production of powerful walking draglines with 85-meter booms and 40 cu m dippers. By the middle of the 12th Five-Year Plan period it will produce eight such machines every year. At the same time, it will make sixty crawler-mounted quarry shovels with 12.5 cu m dippers and four rotor complexes to handle 5,250 tonnes of coal an hour.

All the new machines are designed for open-pit mining operations at the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex, which is being built within a radius of 150 kilometres round Krasnoyarsk. At present, miners here

### DELIVERING WATER TO PLATEAUX?

It is estimated that the area of irrigation land in Tajikistan (a Soviet republic in the Central Asia) is 1.6 million hectares. Only five thousand hectares out of this land can freely be watered. While easily accessible land in river valleys was most convenient in the past for cultivation, today lands in mountain slopes at a height of more than 200 metres and away from irrigation systems have come under cultivation within the past 10 to 15 years.

At present irrigation systems provide water for 255 thousand hectares of lands in the mountainous areas of the republic. Pumping stations operate in specific conditions. They deliver muddy water containing many particles of hard rock which quickly damage the wheels and bodies of the pumps.

Tajik irrigators have proposed that pumps should have functioning wheels made of stainless steel and bodies with harder pig iron. They are also developing bigger pumps for the first phase of a project for diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to some areas in Western Siberia, the Urals, Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

By the year 2000 irrigated land will increase to one million hectares in the republic.

### Rolling mill '5000'

The first steel sheet came down the roller conveyor of the country's biggest rolling mill, "5000". The hot testing of the production of sheets and plates up to half a metre thick and about five metres wide, went on successfully. Such metal products are needed to speed up the scientific and technological progress in many branches of the national economy.

For example, in atomic energy machine-building, when made from the new rolled metal group of reactors with a capacity of a million kilowatts, a saving of up to 500 tonnes of metal on each is expected, plus a considerable reduction in labour expenditure. The use of big steel sheets in shipbuilding will reduce by nearly 50 per cent the volume of welding work on ship hulls. The first section of the new sheet rolling shop of the Leningrad Zavod association, with an annual productivity of 120,000 tonnes, will go into operation in November.

### Phosphorites from Kyzylkum

The reserves of phosphorite in the Jeryn deposit recently discovered by Soviet prospectors in the Kyzylkum Desert in Central Asia are estimated at hundreds of millions of tonnes. The deposit consists of so-called quartz phosphorites which have not so far been found in the Soviet Union as a source of raw material in the production of mineral fertilizer. Their discovery is one of the most significant developments in Soviet prospecting in the past few years.

At present, preparations are going on apace for the deposit's industrial development. It lies near a major area of general fertilizer consumption. By there are chemical enterprises which produce this fertilizer out of raw materials from other places.

### Places to visit

## GEORGIAN STATE MUSEUM

At the invitation of the Writers' Union of Georgia I went to Tbilisi to start work on the translation of some folk-lyrics, and later on an anthology of Georgian poetry. For this task it is absolutely necessary for the translator to make a close acquaintance of the country, its culture, customs and traditions, and above all its historical development.

Where better could I do this than at the Janshila State Museum of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences?

There is set out the condensed history of Georgia. This covers a range of 6 millennia—from the early stone-age of primitive flint and bone tools, through the epoch of the introduction of bronze and iron instruments to the development of advanced village work in gold, silver and the crafts of weaving, leatherwork, etc. You wander through halls showing the fossil life of Georgia and signs of religious exhibits dating back to the introduction of Christianity in 337 A.D., carvings of wooden doors of chapels, monuments, portions of frescoes, pottery, stone crosses, altar vessels, etc.



The building of the Museum.

The modern section deals with the free accession of Georgia to Russia, the liberation movement, the socialist revolution, modern industrialization and agricultural methods.

In view of the increasing interest in the historical probability of an ethnological connection between the North Caucasus area (Ossetia in particular) with France, Spain, and England

by way of migrant Celtic tribes, and cultural points of contact through a communally worshiped St. George, similarities in food, dress, dances, musical instruments, language, place-names (even London means "harbour on a river") a visit to the Georgian State Museum becomes even more intriguing.

Walter MAY, poet and translator

### Science and technology

#### HYDROGEN FOUND IN LUNAR ROCK

Scientists have been after a prolonged search for hydrogen in lunar rock. The absence of gaseous hydrogen, which is widespread in the Earth, on the Moon long remained an enigma for scientists.

Hydrogen is found everywhere on the Earth's crust. Our world simply is impossible without it. The gas is contained in the particles of the solar wind. Scientists repeatedly found traces of hydrogen's activity also on the Moon, but they were not able to find the element. They were, though, aware that many of the compounds existing on the Moon have formed only in the presence of this gas.

The fact remained a mystery for experts got down to investigating lunar rocks. Taking great pains they let them allow the gas to escape from outside, they studied the samples and found that they were given off gaseous hydrogen in the process. The scientists believe that in a certain period of evolution of the Earth's natural gas, the related lunar magma trapped a volatile gas, thus conserving it.

The investigation of the make-up of lunar rock is of great interest since it will enable us to learn more about the history of evolution of our planet by drawing parallels with that of the Moon.

#### ELECTRONICS PALETTE

Garment looms at the Orsha plant began operating. The new machine was developed by the Ministry of Textile Industry. It is a fully automatic system worked out by the Orsha plant and their colleagues.

Previously, in order to transfer patterns onto the fabric, special stencils were needed. The new machine is intended for hand knitting. We know that at present your country

order, which, in the final analysis, created the ornament. But the transfer of the artist's design into a "language" suitable for a machine—mechanical programme—took a lot of time.

Now it is not obligatory to divide the pattern into mathematical formulas, the "translation" is done by an electronic machine—and much quicker and skillfully than four dozen programmers.

The picture of the future pattern appears on display. It is criss-crossed with lines imitating interlaced threads. From several versions the artist chooses one and also decides the colour of a future pattern.

### Italian fashion show

Today's fashion means not only a realm of designers' fantasy, but primarily, the ability to give people pleasure in beautiful and comfortable clothes. It also means collaboration of designers and technologists, clothing-industry workers, chemists and experts of other industries. Such is the opinion of Italian specialists whose first exhibition in this country, "Moda Italiana '85", will soon end at the Krasnaya Pressnya exhibition centre. 180 firms working for the Italian "fashion industry", are displaying clothes, footwear, fabrics, leather goods, various accessories and other items.

Says PAOLO DINI of the firm DAMA: This is our first appearance in the USSR. We are showing woollen and cotton knitwear as well as woollen jackets for ladies and gents. We hope our goods will appeal to Soviet people and that the firm will possibly become a Soviet trading partner.

The same stand also displays goods by the firm "ZONA" BARUFFA-LANE BORGOGESIA, which mainly produces various kinds of wool for knitwear, underwear, fabrics, socks and stockings, said the firm's President, GUINO ZECOVA. BARUFFA-LANE produces a kind of wool intended for hand knitting. We know that at present your country

## SPANISH MEDALS TO SOVIET SAILORS

The Spanish Government has awarded the captain of the Soviet fishing trawler "Tiamant Sudmalis" of Riga I. Rumanov and his crew with silver medals For Saving Lives at Sea.

The Soviet seamen were honoured for their courage and heroism during the operation on saving Spanish citizens. Early in January this year the Spanish container-carrier "Don Fernando" was hit on passing from the Strait of Gibraltar by a fierce storm. High waves caused movement of the cargo and the crew lost control of the vessel. Distress signals were received by the Soviet trawler which was the first to head for their aid. Thanks to precise and courageous actions by the Soviet crew, all Spanish seamen in distress were rescued.

The Soviet seamen fulfilled with honour the law of the sea on mutual assistance, displaying real courage. Spain's Minister of Transport and Communication, Enrique Carlos Baron, stressed during the presentation ceremony.

### VIEWPOINT

## CHANGES IN CAPITAL INVESTMENT STRUCTURE

Leonid KORENEV

In the next few years radical changes will be made in the Soviet investment policy. These changes were the subject of a recent conference on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress held at the CPSU Central Committee.

Today, nearly 20 per cent of the Soviet national income is used on the needs of the investment complex. This amounts to more than 150,000 million roubles a year, or 400 million for capital investment every day. This money is spent on new industrial enterprises, mines, nuclear power stations, sea and airports, railway lines and irrigation canals; investment in the agrarian sphere, new residential areas, schools, hospitals, etc. In one working week, eight industrial enterprises and 40,000 new flats emerge.

Like in any other economy, part of the investment is spent on reconstruction and retooling of existing production facilities. Today the share of these allocations in the overall volume of capital investment amounts to nearly one-third. Over the next few years it will increase to at least half of the whole capital investment. This is not a one-time action but a matter of restructuring investment policy for a long period of time to come.

The change in accents in the sphere of industrial construction proper looks still sharper, considering there are such spheres of investment where any reductions or curtailment are inconceivable as a matter of principle. These are associated with social programmes like housing construction, improvements in food supplies, and growth in the production of consumer goods. Besides, no one is going to suspend the long-term programmes in promising economic directions such as development of the natural wealth in Siberia and the Far East.

In industry unconditional priority is given to reconstruction. As regards new construction, it has been decided that it can only start if the given products cannot be manufactured at existing enterprises. As for the ongoing construction projects, those nearing completion will be speeded up, while others will be suspended or even put in mothballs.

Who gains from this major change in investment policy? The great light is meant to be given to the development of those branches of the national economy which set the pace in scientific and technological progress, particularly machine-building, which has been assigned a key role in the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic advancement. In redistributing the store-mentioned means, the capital investments in machine-building are expected to be raised 1.5-2 times. The privileged branches are high technologies like microelectronics, computer technologies and instrument making. The Party sees their priority development as a way of solving the strategic task — the country's advancement to the top position of world science and technology.

Natalya IZUMOVA

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### 'TITAN' TO ASSEMBLE DRILLING RIG

The newspaper TRUD reports the end of a complex ferry operation around Europe to bring to the Black Sea a powerful crane ship, the catamaran "Titan-2", built in Finland for the Soviet Union. This motor vessel had been expected with impatience at the Crimean shore in the Black Sea. Here it will assemble drilling platforms.

Previously, such platforms had to be assembled block by block in the sea because there were no ships of this class to help. With the "Titan-2" the main assembling work will begin on shore. Helicopter landing stages, rooms for the personnel, and heavy equipment will be assembled in larger blocks weighing 300 tonnes and then towed to the sea, where they will be put together by the catamaran crane. This method reduces by half the assembling cost and cuts down the time needed for it. The platforms will be immediately available for habitation and operations.

The assembly of the first marine stationary platform with this new larger blocks method will start in the zone of the richest gas deposits discovered by prospectors tens of kilometres off shore.

#### PROSPECTS FOR 'MINOR COSMONAUTICS'

At this age when space stations have become a reality, animals space flights or "minor cosmonautics", seem an anachronism. However, this is not the case, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "Minor cosmonautics" involves areas so far inaccessible to "major cosmonautics" by people. Between 1973 and 1985 the "biosatellites" were launched from this country. So far scientists do not know the prospects of reproduction of life in outer space. This knowledge is required for the development of space medicine. In order to examine the process in humans, doctors would have to

plant, say, a needle through a cosmonaut's finger and wait until it heals. This operation would have to be done twice — on earth and then in outer space. With animals, it is much simpler. One has to launch a lion without a paw into space and see when a new one will grow.

The next satellite to be launched will take into space a group of guppy fishes which do give birth. Examining them, it would become possible to study the development inside the womb in space and examine how the posterity appears and grows in outer space.

The year 1983 was a turning point in "minor cosmonautics" since in that year, apes were first launched into outer space. The influence of "space" factors on the organism of an ape is practically the same as on the human body. However, scientists cannot fully investigate this influence on humans. In the first place, cosmonauts are engaged in extensive national economic and scientific programmes in the field of space. They do not have all that much time left for medical experiments. In the second place, all sorts of preventive measures are taken from the very first day of the flight to protect the people from adverse effects of weightlessness, and these measures blur the picture. Thanks to animals it will become possible to obtain "pure" information about the work of all the systems in the human body operating in weightlessness.

#### 'USEFUL' TEARS?

Why does pain make us cry? Indeed, when in pain we try to restrain ourselves, even smile sometimes, but tearful moisture involuntarily swells in our eyes. What is the matter, then?

The magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN (Science and Life) reports that the All-Union Cardiological Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences has suggested a hypothesis to the effect that tear glands are just part of the protective system in the human organism and fulfil some specific endocrine functions involved in the healing processes. In that case — tears in the eyes are only an external manifestation of the work of tear

glands. The other side of this work is directed inside the organism, and its "products" literally are "the tears nobody sees".

Experimental verification of the suggested hypothesis has confirmed its validity. Bodily wounds on experimental animals heal much quicker if they are regularly provoked to shed tears. And, on the other hand, wounds removed tear glands those animals which had undergone such an operation were recuperating much slower than the control group. If, however, they were injected with a water extraction of pulverized tear glands the healing of wounds accelerated. This has proved once more that tear organs of different species of animals produce certain biologically active combinations which assist in healing wounds.

#### WEDDING YELSK STYLE

Studying the traditional rituals in the Polesye area in Byelorussia, Olga Zhilinskaya, head of the Yelsk district registry office, noticed that rites for joyful wedding were held in the countryside in Byelorussia. She decided to use some of them to make her work more colourful. writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA BYELORUSIA.

Festive mood is created by such merry episodes as the sweeping of the floor, swaddling of a doll, symbolic reading of the reading out of joyful telegrams of congratulations. The most important thing which is done is that the masters of ceremonies during these rites is that the young always find themselves in the centre of attention.

Neither do the MCs forget about the parents. It is to them that Zhilinskaya gives the marriage licence.

Only after this do the parents give them to the newlyweds and warmly congratulate them. Many people who were born in Yelsk, and who now work or study in bigger places, like Gomel, Brest or Minsk come to get married in their native town. One young couple explained that the wedding is an interesting and merry ceremony in Yelsk.



